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GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 84' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

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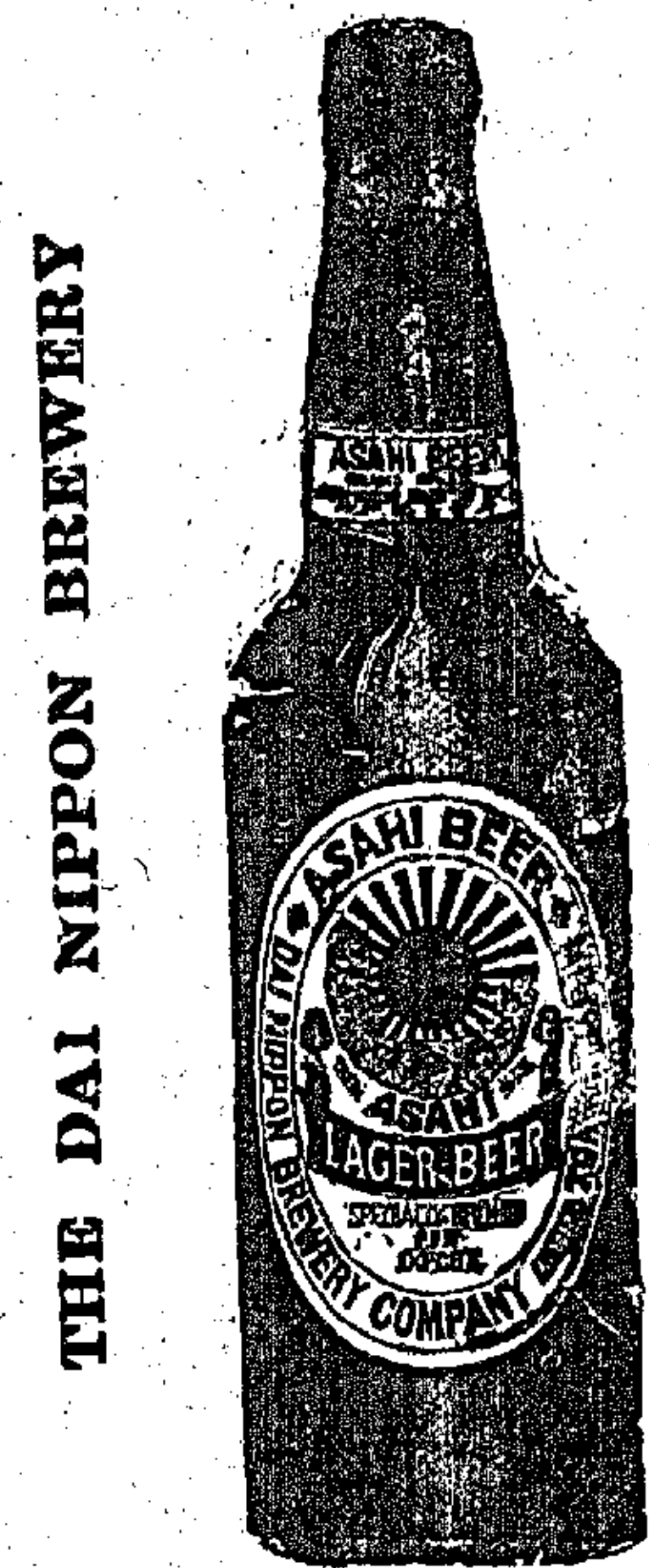
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Bank Holiday.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Company.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—

Noon—Guedes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 1515

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1050-5

SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on November 3rd at the offices of Messrs. Meyer & Measor, general managers and secretaries, 4, Yuan Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Mr. V. Meyer (Chairman) said:—During the year under review a great deal of work has been put into the estate, as in the autumn of 1914 it passed from the development to the tapping stage. There was the usual difficulty of organizing a tapping force, but eventually we had 17,000 trees under the knife. Out of 200 acres under cultivation 175 are now producing. To give a detailed profit and loss account in connection with the work during the past year would be misleading, as the working cost of an estate just commencing to tap is necessarily very high, and we have therefore written off from general expenditure the proceeds of rubber sold, amounting to Tls. 16,544.51, leaving the net expenditure, inclusive of depreciation and Shanghai charges, at Tls. 12,456.62. With the addition of the expenditure to June 30th last, namely, Tls. 12,456.62, the development account now stands at Tls. 25,113.77, and as there are only 25 acres not in bearing, this account will not be materially increased. Ten per cent. has been allowed for depreciation of buildings and other moveable assets, and, in view of the fact that all this property is comparatively new, this allowance is considered sufficient. The paid up capital at June 30th last had been increased to Tls. 33,890—as shown in the balance sheet. Mr. Speelman had the option of taking up to 100,000 shares in all at par, including 50,000 as vendor. A portion were subscribed in the accounts now before you and he has since taken up the balance.

In order to obtain the benefit of reduced rents, application has been made for the company's title to be brought under the Country Lands Enactment, 1914. Under the provisions of this regulation a certain proportion of the uncultivated land has to be planted up by a given date. The company's undeveloped land consists of about 400 acres, and the board have arranged to commence clearing and planting one block of 25 acres. By arriving on this work at times when sufficient labour can be spared to attend to it, it is hoped that it can be done economically.

A highly important and very satisfactory feature of the Shanghai Pahang Estate is the excellent yield obtained. As already mentioned we commenced to tap in November, 1914. In December the output was 1,516 lbs. and it rose steadily to the end of the financial year, the June figure being 3,847 lbs. Since then we have had over 4,000 lbs. each month, and during the present financial year we expect a total of about 50,000 lbs. Owing to the small area of the estate the overhead charges are somewhat heavy, and for this reason it seemed desirable to increase the size of our property. It was suggested to the directors that administration expenses could be curtailed by acquiring the adjoining estate, known as "Inverawe," consisting of about 338 acres of which 279 acres are planted and mostly in bearing. This estate was, as a matter of fact, planted by the original manager of the Pahang estate, prior to the planting of the Pahang division, while the general character of the land is identical. On approaching the Chinese owners it was found that the lowest price they would accept was \$80,000, and we therefore secured the option for a sufficient period to enable a survey to be made as well as a thorough inspection by Mr. Roger Pears, of Messrs. F. W. Baker & Co. The survey eventually showed the planted area to be 279 acres, which was slightly less than the owners had stated. Nevertheless it was found impossible to obtain a reduction in price. On receipt of the result of the survey and Mr. Pears' inspection, very little time remained before the expiration of the purchase option. It therefore became necessary for the board to make a prompt decision in regard to the purchase and the method of raising sufficient money for the payment. The early date of expiry of the option made it impossible for the directors to invite shareholders to subscribe for new shares. A proposal was received from Mr. Speelman, the largest shareholder, to take up the whole of the unissued shares at the date of his offer numbering 96,200, at the price of Tls. 1.30, which was the market rate of the day. After consideration the board decided to accept this offer. A circular letter was on the following day, October 12th, addressed to shareholders, advising them of the purchase of "Inverawe" estate and of the terms, as well as of the means by which further capital was to be raised.

The issue of the shares to Mr. Speelman together with our bank balance in Shanghai give us a total of Tls. 142,861 in cash, exclusive of cash in the Straits and unsold rubber. The purchase of the property involved an outlay of Tls. 62,661. Out of this it is estimated that we shall require for capital expenditure on both estates, for clearing up "Inverawe" estate and for sundry incidental expenses about Tls. 35,000, and we shall then be left with approximately Tls. 30,000 in hand, not including cash in the Straits and unsold rubber. The profits derived from the working of the estates will therefore be entirely available for dividend distribution, after making allowance for the ordinary revenue expenditure.

Both the Shanghai Pahang and "Inverawe" estates extend on both sides of the main road from Bentong to Raub. On one side of the road they adjoin one another. On the other side there are about 50 acres of native-owned rubber plots which separate our two estates. This native rubber is mostly in tapping, and should the opportunity offer the directors will consider the advisability of buying it up so that we may eventually connect up the two estates. The estimated production of "Inverawe" for the calendar year 1916 is 78,000 lbs.

The report and accounts were passed and Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. M. Speelman and the Rev. F. Sallou were re-appointed directors.

JAPAN'S WARNING.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

The following official communiqué was issued at the end of last month by the Foreign Office at Tokyo:

"The movement recently set on foot in China for the change of the National Constitution now appears to have taken a rapid turn towards realization of its aim."

"At present, when as yet there is little prospect of an early conclusion of the war in Europe and when a sense of misgiving prevails, every possible effort should be made to avoid the creation of a situation in any part of the world prejudicial to peace and tranquillity and thus prevent the outbreak of a new complication."

"Although it would appear as if there were throughout the country no great opposition to the establishment of a Monarchy, a careful observation of the actual state of affairs in China based upon information possessed by the Imperial Government shows that it is undeniable that such appearances are more superficial than real."

"The undercurrent of opposition is far stronger than would be imagined, and a feeling of unrest is spreading in all parts of the country."

"In reviewing the results of H.E. President Yuan Shih-kai's administration during the past four years it will be found that the disturbed state of the provinces was becoming daily more tranquil and order new reigns in the country."

"If the President is resolved to maintain the political status quo in China and leave unaltered the line of progress he has taken it will not be long before order will be completely restored and perfect repose and tranquillity assured in the country."

"Should, however, a sudden move be made by the President to establish a Monarchy it is quite possible that a spirit of opposition would immediately give rise to disorder and disturbance and China would once more be thrown in serious danger."

"In the face of the present situation, having regard to the importance of the interests involved, the Japanese Government cannot but feel deep concern in a possible recrudescence of dangerous conditions in China."

"Furthermore, should a disturbance break out in China it would not only be to her great misfortune, but it would do immeasurable harm, directly or indirectly, to the Powers having important interests in China, particularly to Japan, who stands in special relations with China."

"It is also apprehended that the general peace of Eastern Asia might thus be endangered."

"In view of such a state of affairs the Imperial Government, solely actuated by a desire to preserve the peace of the Orient by timely precaution, has decided to approach the Chinese Government, pointing out to them the fact that there is in the present situation cause for grave anxiety and inquiring if the Chinese Government is fully convinced that it is capable of attaining peacefully the end of the Monarchical movement."

"The Imperial Government will then present its views in a most candid and friendly manner to the end that the President of the Republic may be persuaded to adopt, in the interest of all concerned, the wise course of postponing the proposed scheme of changing the form of government in order to prevent the outbreak of an unfortunate disturbance and to consolidate the peace of the Far East."

"The Imperial Government accordingly has given the necessary instructions to its Chargé d'Affaires in Peking."

"In taking this step the Imperial Government has no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of China. Its action is prompted solely by a desire to perform what it conceives to be its duty to its friendly neighbour."

RUBBER PLANTATIONS AND WAR TAXES.

Since the announcement of the Budget proposals there has been a deal of uncertainty as to the position of plantation rubber companies in regard to "excess profits." It was originally anticipated that the levy of taxation would apply to taxes where money was being made out of the war at the expense of the nation. It has been urged, and not without reason, that in the case of many of the younger rubber companies any enhanced profits now being earned are the natural outcome of previous years of preparation rather than the result of the war. At the outbreak of hostilities the price of rubber was 2s. 1d. per lb., and since then the increase in value cannot—says a London contemporary—be regarded as abnormal when the heavy freight and war risk insurance are taken into consideration. It is contended by some rubber authorities that instead of taxing Far Eastern rubber companies for their "excess profits" such undertakings should be regarded as national benefactors for having made plantation rubber possible for war purposes at a nominal figure. Otherwise, it is urged, the War Office would now be wholly dependent upon Brazilian rubber, which could be obtained only at excessive cost. Whereas the older rubber companies have been earning good profits for some years past, and might be able to stand heavy taxation, many of the younger concerns have had long lean periods prior to recent tapping, and in such cases the Chancellor might well extend the clemency he is already displaying towards motor tyres that are coming in from abroad.

"That afternoon I walked over the battlefield—there were still some Germans on our right flank, but they only fired on stretcher-bearers and Red Cross, and did not worry stray officers. I don't want to give you details of what I saw: our brave fellows were lying dead all around. One felt full of sympathy for their loved ones whose knowledge that they died in a glorious cause and died like honoured heroes must have been poor comfort."

"What a different feeling one had of a dead German, and I looked on them with less respect than I should have done on a dead dog. You need to have been out here and seen what I have the past week to get the true feeling of hate and absolute contempt for them. No words can express one's feelings. On Sunday they bombarded us with gas shells, and we got some pretty near us, and I had an anxious hour. I was the only officer about, except all my N.C.O.s were 'gassed' except one. However, I kept the fellows together, as our gas helmets were very good, and it passed off after an hour or so."

"From Monday to Friday we occupied the captured German trenches, and had a wretched time with bad weather, but they made no effort to retake them in our sector. At one time I got no sleep at all for forty hours and then managed to take it and when an opportunity offered. But after a fifteen miles' march I can assure you I did justice to a lovely bed here on Friday night."—N.C.O. Daily News.

Australia has lost no time in putting into practice her avowed policy of providing homes on the land for those who have fought in the Empire's defence. A number of wounded Australians who have returned to their homes from Gallipoli are already being provided for in this respect. In New South Wales these wounded men who are capable of working a farm can almost immediately obtain land and a certain amount of financial assistance from the Government. The Minister for Lands explained recently that he had already issued instructions that wounded soldiers were to be given first preference at land ballots. Further, even if such a man had barely enough capital to work his farm the Government would provide assistance to a reasonable extent in both money and material.

In the Luck district seventeen Austrians made their way to a Russian trench and surrendered, saying they had killed their German non-commissioned officer owing to his brutality.

THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER'S FINE DESCRIPTION.

A Shanghai volunteer writes from France on October 3rd:—

"You will probably be glad to hear I have got through the great battle of the last week without a scratch. Our division (47th) started the ball rolling on Saturday, September 25th, and after a week in the front line we have been brought back about ten miles to 'rest,' and well we needed it. We are now in comfortable billets getting over the most strenuous week I've ever had in my life."

"About a couple of weeks before the great battle I was transferred to the brigade machine-gun battery—exactly the same as the Maxim Co., S.V.C., and we had the same kind of guns as we had out there. For a couple of weeks we were busy making new 'dug-outs' (which we found very useful afterwards), special emplacements for guns, cellars for ammunition, etc. So by Friday night, September 24th, we were all ready and moved up into our new trenches ready for the next day."

"Our instructions were to open fire when a certain signal was given, on the German communicating trenches and fire over our own troops as they advanced. We were on a slope, the advance was over a small valley, and the Germans were on the opposite slope."

"At 5.40 a.m. Saturday, September 25th, the order came through that the attack was then to start, and we saw little columns of smoke and gas rising up from our front trench—that was a signal that the attack was let loose. Our own artillery (which had been keeping up a steady bombardment for nearly a week) started in 'again,' and the Germans started a most infernal bombardment, shells dropping all around us, and their rifle-fire and machine-gun fire was awful. Most of it came on to our trench, as they could not see for smoke and were firing high."

"That went on for forty minutes, then we got orders to open fire with our machine-guns, and they just poured it out, adding to the awful noise and confusion. We could only see fifty yards in front of us for smoke, etc., but I had arranged a target overnight by placing my guns about twenty yards behind two ruined houses, and there was a ruin in front which gave me the correct elevation. My own gun shot off 2,500 rounds in thirty minutes, and we were told by German prisoners that our fire on their communication trenches was so severe that it prevented their bringing up reinforcements, which was exactly our object. Also, our own troops said it was very comforting to hear the machine-guns firing over their heads and giving them support as they advanced."

"I FELT PROUD I WAS AN ENGLISHMAN."

"Well, at the same time as our guns started the troops in our front line started their advance, and that was the finest sight I've ever seen in my life. They went out beautifully. They knew they were going to attack one of the strongest points in the German line, they knew that many of them would be dead in a quarter of an hour, yet they went out as calm as any troops might be on a parade ground. No hurry, no panic, just a steady walk, in beautiful order, line after line of them. I felt proud I was an Englishman that moment, and proud that I had the honour of seeing them and helping them."

"They carried everything before them and took trench after trench from the wretched Hun. The comrades fired on our brave fellows up to the last minute and then threw up their arms and surrendered. Well, by nine o'clock we had captured Loos, and had done all that our Division had orders to do. We had fought and gained our goal."

"That afternoon I walked over the battlefield—there were still some Germans on our right flank, but they only fired on stretcher-bearers and Red Cross, and did not worry stray officers. I don't want to give you details of what I saw: our brave fellows were lying dead all around. One felt full of sympathy for their loved ones whose knowledge that they died in a glorious cause and died like honoured heroes must have been poor comfort."

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which recently sold five of its ships to the Atlantic Transport Company for \$5,250,000, called a special meeting of stockholders in New York on September 22nd, to vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$1,000,000, so as to permit a distribution of assets among the stockholders. The plan provides for a reduction in the par value of the stock from \$100 to \$25, leaving each stockholder with the same proportionate ownership as before. An official statement said:—

"The act of Congress approved March 4th, 1915, generally known as the Seamen's Act, becomes effective November 4th, 1915, as to vessels of the United States. The company cannot continue operations under the terms of that Act without incurring heavy losses. Figures show that the act would increase the expenses of your trans-Pacific fleet as to the items of wages and feeding crews along by \$646,805 per annum; other provisions of the act relating to lifeboat crews and to your Central American line would swell this amount. The abnormally large surplus in 1915, due to higher rates following the withdrawal of Canadian Pacific and Japanese steamers, in consequence of the European war, would not suffice to meet the increase of wages and feeding expenses the act will demand. The directors are forbidden by law to pay dividends out of surplus profits or to divide any part of the company's capital among the stockholders. In order to permit the distribution of moneys as a dividend to stockholders a reduction of the company's capital stock is deemed advisable."

The company still owns eight steamships. It was officially announced that these will be sold as soon as a satisfactory purchaser can be found.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COLL'S ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN, V.C.

JOINED.
1.—Sapper A. R. D. Stanley Smith joined the Corps on 5th November, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1932 and posted to Engineer Company.

RESIGNATIONS.
2.—Pte. C. J. Hewitt is permitted to resign, dated 2nd November, 1915. Pte. G. de V. de Havilland is permitted to resign, dated 4th November, 1915, both on leaving the Colony.

PARADES.
3.—Parades for Wednesday, 10th instant: Nil.

Parades for Thursday, 11th instant: 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signaling Section), Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant Longmire.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company, Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergeant Everest.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 11th inst.: Scouts Company.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night: Left Section M.G. Co. and 7 members of Right Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.

Orderly Sergeant until morning of 11th instant: Sergeant D. S. Cooper.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. Stewartz, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARREN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Friday, 12th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Saturday, 13th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.

Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Monday, 15th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Tuesday, 16th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Thursday, 11th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Friday, 12th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Saturday, 13th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

Sunday, 14th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Monday, 15th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Tuesday, 16th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.

These guards will be in uniform and under arms throughout the day on which they go on duty.

MUSKETRY.

Members of "B" Co. with the exceptions hereunder mentioned will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th November. Dress: Drill order, with haversacks and waterbottles filled (no pouches), and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Footed members must, haversacks. All exempted members must, parade unless employed on Government or Military duties between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 14th inst., in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O.C. "B" Co. three days in advance.

A special train will leave The Peak at 7.

RETIREMENT OF DR. FRANCIS CLARK.

News has been received that Dr. Francis Clark, Medical Officer of Health, who went home on leave a few months back, will not return to the Colony, the Colonial Office having granted his application for retirement.

Dr. Clark was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Colony on June 5, 1895, and arrived here in the following September. He became a member of the Sanitary Board in November, and in April, 1897, was made Sanitary Superintendent in addition to his other duties. Another appointment came in July of the same year, when Dr. Clark was made Superintendent of Statistics in the Registrar-General's office, and from June 18th, 1898, to March 5th, 1899, he was acting Secretary of the Sanitary Board. On four occasions, also, he was acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. From July, 1902, to February, 1903, Dr. Clark was a member of the Legislative Council, and from March, 1905, to September, 1906, was President of the Sanitary Board, and acting Principal Medical Officer of the Executive Council. Dr. Clark was a man of great energy, and devoted a good deal of his time and talents to the combating of bubonic plague, and the present low average of deaths due to this cause may be taken as a true indication of the result of his labour and research in this direction. Many long and detailed reports on the subject were prepared by him, and he never tired of bringing forward statistics to support his contentions. Though his time seemed to be fully occupied with his multifarious official duties, Dr. Clark was able to take an active interest in the lighter side of the Colony's life, which he was always endeavouring to stimulate. He was a very keen member of the Royal Hongkong and Corinthian Yacht Club, and in him the local cricket and football clubs found an ever-ready supporter. Dr. Clark was also a Warden of Hongkong University. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends, who will join with us in expressing the hope that he may be spared for many years to enjoy his well-earned retirement.

MR. F.S.A. BOURNE, C.M.G.

RETIREMENT FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., Assistant Judge of H.M. Supreme Court and Judge of the High Court of Weihaiwei, who went home on leave in the Spring, has, it is officially announced, retired.

Mr. Bourne, who was highly esteemed in Shanghai, and China generally joined the Consular Service in 1876 and was employed on special service at Chungking from December 1884 to February 1887. From Chungking Mr. Bourne was sent on a six months' journey through the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kuangsi, and Kweichow to report on the commercial condition and communications of the district bordering upon Tonkin. For his work in the Chungking district he received the thanks of the President of the United States. He acted as Consul at Wuhu and at Tamsui during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 and was promoted to be a first-class assistant in 1891, having in the previous year been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1893 he went as Vice Consul to Canton and was Acting Consul there in the same year. In 1895 and '96 he was Acting Vice Consul at Shanghai and promoted to be Vice Consul at Pagoda Island in 1896. In the same year he was given a temporary commission as Consul in China while employed in connection with a special Commercial Mission and in '97 he was appointed Consul at Chinkiang.

Mr. Bourne was appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan and also Consul at Shanghai in June, 1893. From April to June in 1900 he was Acting Chief Justice. A fresh warrant was issued to Mr. Bourne appointing him Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Korea in February, 1901. In the same year he was Acting Chief Justice for the eighteen months dating from April, 1902, and July 1909 and again in 1911 and in 1914. Mr. Bourne received the honour of C.M.G. in 1909. During his very extensive travels in China, Mr. Bourne made a particular study of the country and the people, his excellent knowledge of the native language aiding him considerably in his studies. This knowledge he brought to bear to a great degree in his work at the British Supreme Court in dealing with cases in which Chinese interests were involved and the results have been particularly gratifying to the Chinese and British communities alike. In 1889 Mr. Bourne married Miss Isabel Alice Chalmers, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Chalmers, the well-known missionary. Of the marriage, there have been two sons and a daughter. Both of the sons are now serving with H. M. Forces, one on the N.W. Frontier in India, and the other, Kenneth, in France.

ATTEMPT ON JAPANESE ARSENAL.

A dispatch from Kyoto says that recently two persons attempted to break into the military magazines at Uji. A sentry discovered the parties, who immediately took to their heels. The matter was at once reported to the Military authorities and the Police, who started a search. In view of the fact that previously two persons made an unsuccessful attempt to steal some explosives from the military magazine at Akabane, suburb of Tokyo, the authorities of the War Office and Home Department have issued instructions to all local authorities to increase the guards at the various magazines. The military authorities in charge of the Uji magazine, near Kyoto, are under the impression that the intruders may be connected either with some German spies or Revolutionists in China.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE RECENT BAZAAR.

The net proceeds of the Ministering Children's League Bazaar, held on Saturday, October 30th, amount to \$5,590 (including \$87.15 left over from the Bag Sale), a sum exceeding that of last year by \$1,527. They will be divided amongst the following:

For children in the M.C.L. Homes at Ottershaw, whose fathers have been killed in the war	\$800.00
Belgian National Relief Committee	750.00
Prince of Wales' Fund	600.00
C. M. S. Victoria Home and orphanage at Kowloon City	700.00
Diocesan Girls' School	500.00
Baxter Mission School	475.00
L. M. S. Training Home for girls	475.00
French Convent	475.00
Italian Convent	475.00
"Hongkong Col." at the Ottershaw Home (\$216)	180.00
M. C. L. Col. in Netherlands Hospital	150.00
	\$5,590.00

Lady May (President of the M. C. League) wishes especially to thank the Dairy Farm for giving milk and butter; Messrs. Wiseman for cake, and lending spoons and table-cloths; Mr. Bonnar of the Hongkong Hotel, for large quantities of sandwiches; Messrs. Jardine Matheson for tea and sugar; Mr. Howard, of the Alexandra Café, for lending crockery; Captain Milner Jones, A.S.C., for lending forms and tables; Mr. Thornhill, Soldiers' Club, for lending crockery, etc.; Sze Hop for fencing in ground; Messrs. Kowloon for printing all posters, notices, and programmes free; Messrs. Kelly & Walsh for paper and string; Messrs. Sennet Frères for handsome donations; Messrs. Lane, Crawford for giving a large tea table and chairs; Messrs. Hung On and Wing On for sweets; Ah Wee, Kowloon Dairy, for milk; Mr. Titcher, of the Botanical Gardens, and Mr. Kynock, P.W.D., for valuable help rendered; the Press for advertising free; and the "China Mail" for producing Mrs. Ivan Grant Smith's book, which was illustrated by Mrs. Ram (for the Prince of Wales' Fund), free of any charge; Admiral Anstruther for kindly lending flags; the chief officer of the "Empress of Japan" and the Sailors, who did splendid work; the two Sergeants in the 4th K.S.L.I. for taking gate-money; the Hongkong Cadets and Boy Scouts for keeping the ground; Colonel Watson and officers of the 74th Punjab for so kindly lending their band; General Ventris; Sir Paul Chater; Sir W. Rees Davies, Colonel and Mrs. O'Hara, Lt. Colonel Iles, Crisp, Watson, and Faichnie, Majors Currie, Alexander, Black, Nicolson, and Robertson, Captains Milner Jones, Bourchier, Cassel, Stewart, Lammet and Campbell for giving donations towards the 50 cents competition stall for prizes; Major Hawkins, Captain Riddell, Mr. Faithfull, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Milner Jones, Mrs. Matheson, the Misses Liebert, Miss Mackenzie, Ho Wing, Mrs. Findley Smith and Mrs. More—for donations to the military stall—and all the ladies in connection with the Stall; the Asiatic Petroleum Co., British American Tobacco Co., Messrs. Brewer & Co., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Messrs. Caldwell, McGregor, Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Queen's Dispensary, and Colonel Iles—for donations to the "Hoop-la" stall; also Capt. T. P. Hall for a donation towards the funds of the League. Her thanks are also due to Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Smyth and helpers who so successfully got up the "Merrie Mummies," whose performances brought in the substantial sum of \$479.62.

WAR CLOTHING FUND.

Lady May has received towards the above fund the sum of \$73, kindly sent by the following from Pagoda Anchorage and Nautai, Foochow—(collected by Mrs. J. McGregor):—

A. M. Myers.	
Miss W. M. Gomes.	
Wee Johnny McGregor.	
Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor.	
Anne Mackinnon.	
Mabel Jones.	
Janet Jones.	
J. Delahanty.	
H. Wessan.	
M. L. S. Ballard.	
A. Walker.	
O. Tobiesen.	
Anon.	
Anonymous.	
C. H. B. Ayour.	
Charles Brown.	
Brooketts.	
B. Takamura.	
H. Baker.	
J. S.	
K. A.	
W. W. B.	
A. E. Spriggs.	

SHANGHAI MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Annual Indoor Revolver Championship Competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club was a decided success, there being 42 entries. The Gold medal was won by Dr. S. A. Ransom, representing the staff of the S.V.C. The silver medal was won by Dr. R. J. Marshall, of the Medical Corps, S.V.C. Mr. Isaac Ezra, tied with Mr. C. J. Tarant for 3rd prize with scores of 369 each. The highest score in 1914 was 402.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 31st October, 1915	\$ 7,823.89
Since received:—	
Messrs. H. Scott & Co.	100.00
Mr. F. J. Becke, (Canton)	15.00
Mrs. A. Ritchie	5.00
Mrs. A. N.	10.00
H.K.V.C.	3.45
Per Miss Square—Anonymous	
\$5; Mr. D. V. Stevenson	
\$10; G.P.M. \$5; J.S.D.	
\$5; F.S. \$5; W.J.H. \$5;	
M. \$2; G.C.P. \$1; A.F.S.	
\$2.50; J.R.W. \$2; A.J.M.	
\$2; C.M. \$1; J.G. \$2.50;	
D.M. \$5; A.D. \$2; E.S.A.	
\$2; O.E. \$2; J.T.M. \$2.50;	
J.L. \$2; Topsy \$2; Jimmy	
\$5; N.T. \$2.50; Mck. \$2.50;	
H.A.T. \$2; J. \$2; T.C.	
\$1; D.A.M. \$5; N. \$2.50;	
List No. 4 J. R.H. \$3;	
C.E.H.B. \$4; F.W.P. \$2;	
S.W.B. \$4; E.E.G. \$2;	
G.A.H. \$5; J.W.B. \$2;	
Per "South-China Morning Post"—Mr. W. H. Gill	
\$5; Mr. J. W. Kew, \$10; Mr.	
C. J. Pirie, \$10; Mr. Bur-	
lingham, \$1; Mrs. A. Lossus,	
\$10; Mr. G. C. Kitching,	
(Canton), \$10; Collected by	
Messrs. Ramsay, Spradbery	
and Taylor on Guy Fawkes	
Night, \$5; From Mrs. S. H.	
Joseph, collected by Kowloon	
British Schools Boys on Guy	
Fawkes night, \$5.	56.00
	\$ 302.45
Total	8,126.34
Amount expended to 31st Oct. \$	7,527.50
Balance in hand	598.84

Hongkong, 6th November, 1915.

D. W. CRADDOCK, Chairman.

The foregoing Statement will show that the appeals made during the week have met with so good a response that there are now sufficient funds to admit of another consignment being despatched and arrangements are being made accordingly. Donations of any amount will be appreciated towards the next supply.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. H.K.C.C. to-day at 10.30 a.m. K.C.C. team:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, J. V. Braga, W. Kay, Maj. Robertson, F. Sutton, L. J. Blackburn, P. W. A. Wilkie, W. L. Weaver, H. Overy, and A. N. Other.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

The following matches will be played in the Second Division of the Hongkong League this afternoon at Happy Valley:—

3 p.m.—88th Company R.G.A. v. Shropshire L.I. 1. (Naval ground). Referee, Mr. Gordon Banks.
4.15 p.m.—9th Company v. Lam Liang (Military ground). Referee, Mr. Nazarin.

4.15 p.m.—Diocesan School v. University (Club ground). Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
U.S. LEAGUE MATCHES.
The United Services League will commence operations on Saturday, when the following matches will be played:—
4.15 p.m.—Hongkong F.C. v. Shropshire (Club ground). Referee, Mr. A. Wilson. Club team:—R. S. Swan; R. Edwards and F. W. Black; P. T. Chassels, and M. L. Raiton; G. A. Robinson, H. McE. McTavish, J. Walker, J. Stewart, and J. Rodger.

4.15 p.m.—Navy v. R.G.A. (Navy ground). Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
HONGKONG LEAGUE (DIVISION II).
The following Second Division (H.K. League) games will take place on Saturday, all to commence at 3 p.m. sharp:—
88th Company v. Staff and Departments (Military ground).
St. Joseph's College v. Lam Liang (Naval ground).
Islamics v. Confucians (Club ground).
The Hon. Secretaries of playing Clubs are requested to see that grounds are properly prepared.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the result of the qualifying round in the Shanghai Golf Club Championship. The conditions were thirty-six holes medal play, and the sixteen competitors named below now play for championship honours.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	86	79	165
Capt. J. Deway	86	90	176
W. W. Cox	89	88	177
C. W. Porter	87	91	178
G. T. Beath	90	90	180
G. F. Browne	94	88	182
Jas. Scotson	98	83	182
P. Peebles	95	88	183
W. J. Hawkins	98	85	183
L. Walker	92	94	186
H. Martin Little	84	103	187
J. C. Macdougall	93	94	187
F. Ferrier	97	92	189
Dr. F. M. Nield	91	99	190
Dr. J. E. Murray	101	89	190
Dr. J. E. Murray	97	96	193

The following is the result of the draw:—J. C. Macdougall v. L. Walker; C. W. Porter v. Capt. Dewar; W. J. Hawkins v. C. T. Beath; Capt. Barrett v. Jas. Scotson; Dr. Murray v. P. Peebles; C. Knight v. Dr. Nield; F. Ferrier v. G. F. Browne; W. W. Cox v. H. Martin Little.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPOSED GIFT TO THE REV. F. T. JOHNSON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It has been suggested to me that many of the friends of the Rev. E. T. Johnson, the former Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, would be glad to subscribe for a present to be given to him on his approaching marriage.

I shall be very glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions of any sums for the purpose.

As Mr. Johnson was so deservedly popular in the Colony, I am unable to communicate personally with all his friends, so I take advantage of your hospitable columns to invite donations. The form of the present will be decided later.—Yours faithfully,

ETHEL BOWLEY.

7, Mountain View, Peak,
9th November, 1915.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

FELONIOUS INTENTIONS.

For being found on premises at Yaumati with a felonious intent, a Chinese was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

A MISSING CHIEF OFFICER.

Capt. Ross, of the str. *Chiyeen*, has reported to the police that the Chief Officer, a man named George Ingram, 45 years of age, has been missing from his ship since the 3rd inst.

STOLEN WATCH AND CHAIN.

A Chinese accountant, residing at 43, Gage Street, has reported to the police that, between the 8th and 9th inst., some person entered his house by way of the verandah and decamped with a gold watch and chain, valued at \$155, and \$44 in money.

A "SLIT" THIEF.

The "slit" thieves are not yet extinct. A Chinese woman was standing on the Star Ferry Wharf yesterday when one of these individuals slit her pocket, which contained a jade earring and 80 cents in money, and got away with the "haul."

A GHARRY PONY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazeland yesterday with causing a pony unnecessary suffering by working it in a gharry in an unfit condition. Inspector Kelly said that he saw the pony being worked when it had a very sore shoulder, and Dr. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, expressed the opinion that the pony was in an unfit condition for work. A fine of \$50 was imposed, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return issued by the Water Authority (Hon. Mr. W. H. Chatham), dated the 1st November, shows that on that date there were 677.28 million gallons of water in the City and Hill District Waterworks, compared with 716.71 million gallons at the same time last year. The consumption of water in the City and Hill District amounted to 129.25 million gallons by an estimated population of 262,519, which is a considerable decrease compared with the consumption in October, 1914, when it was 166.65 million gallons, by a population estimated at 258,919. There was, however, a constant supply in all districts during October, 1914, while in October of the present year services to the houses in the rider main districts were disconnected from the rider mains and the supply was given by public street fountains only. The storage in the Kowloon Reservoir amounted to 348.15 million gallons, as against 252.50 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during October by an estimated population in Kowloon of 97,100 was 27.51 million gallons, compared with a consumption of 36.10 million gallons by an estimated population of 93,300 in October, 1914.

JAPANESE RAILWAY BONDS.

IN BRITISH MARKETS.

The Tokyo papers' reports that, as a preliminary to the redemption of Japan's railway bonds on the British market, amounting to ¥30,000,000, the terms of which expire in February and March next, the Japanese Government has up to the present purposed bonds on the London market to the amount of ¥12,000,000. It is further stated that out of the National Debt Redemption Fund, which is now fixed at ¥30, the Government has purchased in London Four-and-a-half per cent. Japanese bonds to the extent of five million yen.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

LA MINERVA CIGARS

MADE IN MANILA
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

REINA VICTORIA	100	...	...	\$6.50
Estrellas	50	...	...	\$3.50
Perfectos, Tin foil	50	...	...	\$3.75
Rings only	25	...	...	\$2.50
Princessas	50	...	...	\$2.00
High Life in the East	50	...	...	\$2.50
Imperiales	25	...	...	\$3.75
Londres	100	...	...	\$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	...	...	\$3.00

GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German	"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE,"
or	"ALHAMBRA,"
German	"LA FLOR DE INTAL,"
Controlled	"HELIOS," "YEBANA,"
	"LA PRUEBA."

[12]

THEATRE ROYAL.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

TO-MORROW NIGHT (THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 11th.

HORACE GOLDIN,

SUPPORTED BY HIS ENTIRE LONDON COMPANY OF 36 ARTISTES AND FULL ORCHESTRA IN ALL HIS LATEST 20th CENTURY

ILLUSIONS

CREATED BY HIMSELF, CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT MOORISH

PHANTASTICAL ILLUSIONAL PLAY,

"THE TIGER GOD."

DON'T MISS SEEING THE MOST MYSTIFYING SHOW THAT HAS EVER COME TO HONGKONG.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PRICES \$3. \$2 AND \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

[125]

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

"THE KENNEDYS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient. Apply—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODD & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

TWO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 10th November, 1915, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1165]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

TWO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 10th November, 1915, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1166]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

WANTED.

ENGINEER (British) desires position; excellent references. No. 574. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 9th November, 1915. [1161]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 8504—100 shares numbered 240039/240138 dated 16th November, 1908; Nos. 8803—50 shares numbered 10703/10723, 251683/251710; 25th March, 1909; Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910, have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1043]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1032]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1064]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [993]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kentsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wan Chai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.
No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 120, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
5 Rooms furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Ba rows Street, Wan Chai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Rd. at "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, unfurnished (6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [3]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
[1166]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 9th Nov. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No. Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1915. [29]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN." COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or other Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unloaded after the 10th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 15th November, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA," Arrived Hongkong on 7th Nov. 1915, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex ss. "Malva,"

From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY 15th NOVEMBER. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

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Hongkong 4th November, 1915.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATHS.

CHILVERS.—Suddenly, on November 1st, at the General Hospital, Singapore, ALBERT H. CHILVERS, planter, Johore.

BRUCE.—Killed in action in France on the 28th September, BRUCE DUNBAR BRUCE, Captain, 15th Battalion Royal Scots, of the Chinese Customs Service, youngest son of the late Major General A. A. Bruce.

KING.—On the 1st November, at the Shanghai General Hospital, GEORGE NORMAN KING, only son of Chas. H. King, formerly of Shanghai, aged 23 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1915.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

It is common with the British communities scattered throughout the Far East, the Colony of Hongkong will to-day offer its cordial felicitations to the Japanese nation on the occasion of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty YOSHITARO as the 122nd Emperor of Japan. The third son of the late Emperor MUROMATSU, the reigning sovereign succeeded to the throne on July 30th, 1912, but, owing to the death of the EMPRESS-DOWAGER in April, 1914, the Coronation ceremony was postponed. Though the delay and the circumstance which necessitated it were matters for great regret at the time, the approaching festivities, we may be sure, will suffer no diminution of splendour or enthusiasm by reason of the fact that they are belated; indeed, the preparations indicate that they will throw into the shade all similar functions that have ever been carried out in Japan. In Hongkong the day will be observed as a public holiday, and, at a reception to be held in the forenoon by the Japanese Consul-General, His Excellency the GOVERNOR will offer the salutations of the Colony to our neighbour and ally.

It is now nearly fourteen years since Great Britain and Japan formally entered into the bonds of close friendship, for it was on January 30th, 1902, that the two nations agreed to make common cause in the event of either becoming involved in

war with more than one Power in defence of its special interests in this part of the world. This agreement developed into the Treaty of Alliance, signed in London on August 12th, 1905, which had for its object the preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; and the maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defence of their special interests in those regions. It was stipulated that this engagement should remain in force for a term of ten years, but, in consequence of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty of 1911, it was modified by mutual consent, a new instrument being drawn up to relieve both nations of any obligation to go to war with a third Power with whom a treaty of arbitration existed.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has not been without its critics either in the British or Japanese Empires. For some years there was a loud outcry against the reduction of the British Fleet in the Pacific and the concentration of our ships of war in Home waters, but the wisdom of the policy which dictated this step—a step only rendered possible by our understanding with Japan—was strikingly illustrated on the declaration of war, when the great German Navy found itself interned in its own waterways by the overwhelming superiority of the force opposed to it. In the hunting down and destruction of those units of the German Fleet which were on the high seas at the outbreak of hostilities the Japanese Navy rendered valuable assistance, and the reduction of Tsingtau was brought about by the co-operation of the Anglo-Japanese forces on land and sea. Since that time Japan has placed the resources of her arsenals unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies, and has constituted herself the "Sentinel of the Far East" while the Entente Powers devote their undivided energies to the overthrow of the enemy of civilisation in the West. Nor must it be supposed that the advantage has lain all on one side. The powerful financial support of Great Britain in Japan's stupendous struggle with Russia was of incalculable value, as the Japanese Government would be the first to admit, while the knowledge that the two nations were united in a defensive alliance afforded Japan the opportunity of recovering from her exertions by depriving any predatory power of the opportunity of taking her at a disadvantage. The Alliance, therefore, has been of reciprocal benefit, and its conditions have been loyally observed by both nations for the preservation of peace in the Far East.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 5 p.m.

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., has left Shanghai for Dalay, where he will meet Lady Fraser, who is returning from home.

Lieut. Kenneth Power, R.F.A., who was in the Inspectorate General of Customs when war broke out, from which he was recalled, has been reported missing.

Sir William Rees-Davies, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has been confined to his room since Thursday last with an attack of malaria. We were glad to learn that he was better yesterday.

The weekly return of communicable diseases notified in Hongkong shows that there were four cases of enteric fever (one British and the rest Chinese), of which two were fatal; also one fatal case (Chinese) of diphtheria.

At the meeting of the Mount Austin Men's Society in the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, this evening, at 8 o'clock, a paper will be read, followed by a discussion, entitled: "Was Jesus Christ the Son of God?"

Mr. James Wilson, of Cadogan Place, Chelsea, late of Tientsin, merchant, who was for many years accountant in the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, has left property in England of the value of £55,875, with net personalty £55,114.

Mr. C. M. Bishop, American Vice-Consul and American Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court, has resigned from the Consular Service. He will shortly leave for his home in Baltimore, Maryland, where he intends to practise law. His successor will be Mr. G. F. Bickford, who is now Vice-Consul at Hankow.

Two cobras, one four feet long and the other three and a half feet long, have been killed on Harlech Road, The Peak.

Although to-day is a holiday, Messrs. Moutrie & Co. will be open until 12 o'clock for the purpose of booking seats for the theatre.

Lieut. Colonel H. W. Tuson, formerly in command of the 2nd D.C.L.I., in Hongkong, has been attached to Headquarters units, to be temporary Brigadier General whilst so employed.

Sergeant Bradbury, of the Hongkong Volunteers, whilst on leave from the front, after an attack of malaria, was married to Miss Taylor, the daughter of a dentist at Wrexham, N. Wales.

The engagement is announced of Neville William Wailes-Fairbairn, Lieutenant, Yorkshire Hussars, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn, Ashkam Grange, York, and Margaretta (Meta), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hall Bruton.

The Admiralty has announced the appointment of Capt. M. S. FitzMaurice, who commanded the *Triumph* in the operations before Tsingtau and at the Dardanelles, as Commodore, second class. Capt. M. S. FitzMaurice entered the navy as a cadet on January 15th, 1884, and was promoted to Captain on June 30th, 1910. He was appointed Assistant-Director of Naval Intelligence on November 9th, 1910; was Assistant-Director, Intelligence Division, Admiralty War Staff, from January 6th, 1912, to February 14th, 1914, when appointed senior officer on the Yangtze.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the second day's racing at Shanghai, yesterday:—

THE NORTHERN CUP. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' Castlefield (Stewart) 1

Mr. Neville's Bonnie Boy (Hill) 2

Mr. Union's Historic (Heard) 3

No time was recorded in this telegram. Record time: 1min. 27.3-seconds.

THE CHINA CUP. One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' Loughfield (Stewart) 1

Mr. Durgor's Consent (Burkill) 2

The Union's Arctic (Watts) 3

Time, 2min. 27.2-seconds.

Record time: 2min. 1.3-seconds.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES. One mile and a half.

Mr. Durgor's Concession (Burkill) 1

Mr. Jeddun's Nabokish (Hill) 2

Mr. Henry Morris' Cornfield (Stewart) 3

Time, 3min. 40.4-seconds.

Record time: 3min. 7.1-seconds.

THE POGODA CUP. One mile.

Mr. J. A. Hayes' Haj (Hayes) 1

Mr. John Peel's Soda (Johnson) 2

Toog and Speelman's Sid (Heard) 3

Time, 2min. 30.2-seconds.

Record time: 2min. 1.3-seconds.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES. Two miles.

Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Johnson) 1

Toog and Speelman's Sir Lamorock (Heard) 2

Mr. J. A. Hayes' Ye Illusionist (Hayes) 3

Time, 5min. 13.1-5.

Record time: 4min. 16.1-5.

THE RUBICON PLATE. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lamerton's Borealis (Rowe) 1

Mr. Neville's Houseboy (Hill) 2

Mr. Henry Morris' Weyfield (Johnson) 3

Time, 3min. 11.1-seconds.

Record time: 2min. 33.4-seconds.

THE RACING STAKES. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Stewart) 1

Mr. Neville's Ridey Boy (Hill) 2

Toog and Speelman's Sir Nigel (Heard) 3

Time, 3min. 9.4-seconds.

Record time: 2min. 33.4-seconds.

TAIKOO SENSATION.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, with military honours, the deceased being a member of the local Volunteer Corps, of Mr. C. Roberts, an employee of the Sugar Refinery. The deceased was found dead, shot through the head, at his quarters on Monday. It appears that he was at his work about 7 a.m., and returned home about eight. Then he is supposed to have sent a note to a work-mate to the effect that by the time the latter reached the quarters he would find Roberts dead. This, unfortunately, proved to be true, and a service rifle belonging to a friend was found by his side, the injuries to the head being of a ghastly nature.

THE WAR.

BRITISH ENGAGED IN SERBIA.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

NEW BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

UNEASINESS OF THE KAISER.

AT POSITION IN THE WEST.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ENGAGED IN SERBIA. FRENCH SURMOUNT SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

SALONIKA, November 8th.

With reference to the operations on the line from Gradsko to a point north of Lake Doiran, where the British are fighting, the French General Staff states that the action is continuing to the north-east of Strumitza, the French advancing northward, and the British co-operating on their right.

The French repulsed a violent Bulgarian attack on the left bank of the Vardar, near Krivolak, and have now extended along the Vardar as far as Gradsko and westwards to the Crnaya, an affluent of the Vardar. The Crnaya was the serious obstacle, but the French crossed to the left bank and occupied two villages.

An artillery duel in the Vrandovo region, in which the Serbians were participating, continued throughout the 8th instant, the French guns devastating the Bulgarian ranks and compelling them to fall back.

It is reported that the Serbians secured an advantage over the Bulgarians in the region of Yranla.

AUSTRO-GERMANS NEARING NISH.

JUNCTION WITH BULGARIANS IMMINENT.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A Berlin *communiqué* says that the Austro-German forces have entered Kruchevatz, which is 30 miles to the north-west of Nish. Thus important Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are almost meeting.

The *communiqué* claims that the Germans captured 3,000 unwounded Serbians at Kruchevatz, and 1,500 wounded, found in the hospitals. They also took ten guns and some war material.

MUNITIONS FOR BULGARIAN PORT.

LONDON, November 8th.

Prominence is given to an Athens report that three Austrian monitors towed eleven lighters containing munitions to the Bulgarian port of Widin, on the Danube.

THE FRIENDLY ALLIES.

SALONIKA, November 9th.

The Allies have agreed to construct a new jetty in order to open a new thoroughfare affording easier communication with the station. The Greek authorities will give every facility possible.

SELF-GLORIFICATION.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.

A semi-official telegram from Sofia states that on the occasion of the fall of Nish, General Jekow telegraphed to M. Radoslavoff, the Premier of Bulgaria, that the Bulgarian flag had been "hoisted for ever on the fortress."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALL QUIET.

PARIS, November 8th.

To-day's *communiqué* says there is nothing to report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POSITION IN THE WEST. KAISER BETRAYS UNEASINESS.

LONDON, November 8th.

A telegram from Northern France says that the Kaiser, in an address to 50,000 troops at Thiel, spoke bitterly of Great Britain, and inferentially betrayed some uneasiness concerning the position in the West, remarking: "Although important results are pending in the Balkans, it is the Western Front on which all eyes are turned and where the necessity for success is paramount."

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, November 9th.

A *communiqué* states:—There have been violent artillery actions, particularly in Artois, in the Loos and Givenchy sectors, and in Champagne, east of Tahure and south of Massieges. There was renewed sharp fighting with grenades at close quarters in the Vosges.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT. ITALIANS CAPTURE SNOW- CLAD HEIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, November 9th.

The capture of the summit yesterday afternoon of the long contested and formidably fortified snowclad Col di Lana is recorded in a *communiqué*. After a desperate resistance, 100 prisoners, a machine-gun, and quantities of ammunition were captured.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.
An Austrian *communiqué* claims that the Austrians recaptured Col di Lana by a counter-attack last evening.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BAGDAD.

ROME, November 9th.

The *Tribuna*, commenting on the report that the British have occupied Bagdad, regards the news as being the most important in the war. It will have an enormous effect on the Moslem world, besides seriously influencing the result of the war.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A Berlin official message says that the light cruiser *Undine* was patrolling the coast of South Sweden when she was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine. Almost all of the crew were saved.

STOCKHOLM, November 9th.

The *Undine* was escorting a German railway ferry between Trelleborg and Sassnitz. The vessel was hit by two torpedoes and sank in three minutes. Nineteen were drowned, and seven afterwards died from wounds.

The ferry was not attacked.
[The *Undine* was a third-class cruiser of 2,657 tons displacement, and carried ten 4.1 inch guns. She was launched at Kiel in 1904. Her complement was 250.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL TENDER DESTROYED.

ATTACKED BY TWO SUBMARINES.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Admiralty announces that the armed naval tender *Tara* was attacked by two enemy submarines and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean. Thirty-four of the crew are missing.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND EARLY RUSSIAN WINTER.

VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN TACTICS.

LONDON, November 8th.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the tactics employed by the Russians on the occasion of the latest victory in the Strypa region were typical of those now adopted by both sides on the Eastern Front, namely, short, sharp dashes, with rapidly concentrated forces, at carefully selected points. On this occasion the German reserves failed to move rapidly enough.

Every day makes it more improbable that the Germans will be able to winter comfortably before Riga and Dvinsk. The peasant predictions of an early winter have been fulfilled to-day, when 14 degrees of frost were registered.

ENEMY DEFEATS IN GALICIA. DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS NECESSITATED.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.

A telegram from Kiev says that owing to their reverses in Galicia the Germans have been forced to send reinforcements there at the expense of other sections of the Eastern Front.

Prisoners state that the Austrians have begun to move stores from Kovel and Lemberg.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.

The Russian cavalry, with light artillery, have been doing magnificent work against General von Linsingen, and have penetrated the enemy lines eastward of Kovel. They have already taken over 2,000 prisoners.

The Russian infantry in the Olinka district made a series of successful attacks, also supported by light guns.

ENEMY FRONT PIERCED.

PETROGRAD, November 9th.

A *communiqué* records Russian progress in the Riga and Mitau regions, and the capture of several German lines in the lake region east of Vilna; while the enemy front was pierced in the vicinity of Kolki. About 1,000 prisoners were taken as a result of these successes.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS. BALANCE AGAINST UNITED KINGDOM REDUCED.

LONDON, November 8th.

A welcome feature of the monthly trade returns for October is that the balance of trade against the United Kingdom has been reduced by £1,750,000 compared with the preceding month. Grain imports fell £500,000 in value, largely owing to the shortage of the supply of wheat from India. Meat fell by £2,000,000.

The feature of the imports for the past ten months is the increase of nearly 25,000,000 lbs. in quantity and £1,500,000 in value of tea, of which upwards of 20,000,000 lbs. were from India. Cotton imports increased by nearly 23,000,000 and rubber by £500,000.

The chief increases in exports were iron, steel, and woollen and cotton goods.

CHINESE ON TRANSPORTS.

AN ADMIRALTY BAN.

LONDON, November 9th.

As a result of the Admiralty conference on the exclusion of Chinese sailors and firemen from transport vessels, a message has been sent to shipowners recommending that the transport crews be British, or British coloured races, as far as possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

PRESS AND THE FIGHTING FORCES TO BE IN CLOSE CONTACT.

THE SUPPRESSION OF "THE GLOBE."

LONDON, November 8th.

In the House of Lords, Lord SELBOURNE, President of the Board of Agriculture, complained of the Government's concealment of the truth in regard to the War. He suggested that the Antwerp expedition and other operations were undertaken without the approval of the proper military and naval authorities. The idea of a small war cabinet reporting to a full cabinet was calculated, in his opinion, to secure a maximum of delay and a minimum of efficiency.

Viscount MILNER severely criticised our unpreparedness for the latest Balkan development.

EARL CURZON, replying, said he proposed to confine himself to the question of the censorship. He reiterated the Government's anxious anxiety to give the maximum of information consistent with discretion. Regarding descriptive accounts of engagements, he would like to see an arrangement whereby it would be possible to publish immediately, or soon after an engagement, an account of it without details useful to the enemy; this to be supplemented two or three weeks later with details so valuable to the families of those concerned. The Government were seeing whether some arrangement was not possible for eliciting closer contact between the press and the fighting forces, whereby news of naval and military interest might readily be available at an early date.

Regarding the censorship of German wireless, his lordship said that where these at first related to military events they now contained appendices designed to discredit the Allies. For instance, one contained allegations against the Indian soldiers that were wholly false and unbecomingly dangerous to a degree. If they had been published here and telegraphed to India they might have done infinite damage throughout India.

Lord CURZON vigorously defended Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs, and said that he had the most difficult task that had fallen upon any Foreign Minister in our time. He had to drive a team of four horses—the Allied Governments and their armies—which had never been in harness together before, along a road full of pitfalls on either side and dangerous curves. Then, after fifteen months' war, because two Balkan Kings disappointed our expectations and had been false to their pledges, people turned round and bespattered the idol which only a few months ago they adored. Such attacks tended to weaken our authority with other nations, including our Allies.

Dealing with the suppression of *The Globe*, Lord CURZON quoted the Journal's assertion that Lord Kitchener had resigned because he was weary of the intrigues of politicians. Thus, it not only made an untrue statement but assigned to it a false and malicious reason—all this at a moment of the most critical nature in international affairs. The paper had not stopped there, for next day it repeated the statement and declared that the Government denial was untrue. The Government authorised the action taken by the police because of the *Globe's* persistence after it had been warned about publishing false statements.

Lord LANSDOWNE, replying to Lord Milner, said that when a documentary history of the war was available, it would show that the Balkan policy was continuously before the Foreign Office, and it was not from want of careful consideration that our expectations were disappointed. Our policy was based on the promotion of a give-and-take arrangement in the Balkan States. They were all ready to take, but giving was a different matter. Jealousies and animosities, aggravated by internal intrigues and pressure, prevented the success of what, in principle, was the only reasonable policy. Our hesitation in sending troops to arrest the German advance was due to the importance of considering what would be the most effective means of checking the advance. There was, however, no delay and they sent to Salonika all the troops who were immediately available, and no time was lost in placing the remainder under orders, and in providing transport.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA'S NOTE TO BRITAIN. PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

The Press comments on the Note to Great Britain are characterised by an utter lack of irritation, though praise is given to the document as being dignified and emphatic. The papers declare that it cannot conceivably lead to a rupture of friendly relations, and they regard it rather as a fulfilment of neutrality than as evidence of lack of sympathy in the Allies' cause.

Advices from Washington attribute to Government officials the opinion that the differences will eventually be referred to arbitration.

MR. JOHN REDMOND FOR THE FRONT.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, November 9th.

Mr. John Redmond is going to the front shortly to address the troops.

In the course of an interview he said that the numbers of the Irishmen attempting to emigrate to America by the *Saxonia* were grossly exaggerated. They were entirely from the west of Ireland, and their action was due to the belief that conscription would be enacted. The whole of the opinion of Ireland was dead against emigration, which should be stopped.

At a meeting of Liverpool Nationalists a resolution was passed urging the Government to prevent the emigration of all eligible men.

GREEK'S PRO-ENTENTE PREMIER.

LONDON, November 8th.

M. Scoudouis, the new Greek Premier, is a veteran statesman who is respected for his straightforward character, integrity, and non-partyism. He is a man of exceptional shrewdness and of great experience, especially in regard to foreign affairs. His selection is the best possible after M. Venizelos, from the Allies' point of view, as he is favourable to the Entente, especially to Britain, where he lived for many years. Indeed, the selection is considered as in deference to the Allies.

PLIGHT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions learns that the Armenian refugees at Tabriz are dying from cholera at the rate of one hundred daily. Urumia is also affected.

ELIGIBLE EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, November 9th.

The White Star Company also announces that it will not carry emigrants of military age.

A meeting of commercial men at Liverpool passed a resolution demanding the prohibition of the emigration of British subjects of military age, unless the Home Office grant a permit.

LORD KITCHENER LEAVES FOR SALONIKA.

LONDON, November 8th.

A telegram from Paris says that Lord Kitchener has left Marseilles for Salonika.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

A Federal Grand Jury has presented indictments against Fay and the five other Germans on a charge of conspiracy to despoil owners and insurers of ships.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRATERNITY IN ARMS.

PARIS, November 9th.

The most cordial telegrams have been exchanged between M. Briand and Mr. Asquith, emphasising that Anglo-French unity and action will be strengthened by the growing fraternity in arms, which is a guarantee of final victory.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

The United States Ginner's report shows that the cotton ginned to November 1st was 7,384,000 bales as compared with 6,829,000 last year.

M. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, November 9th.

M. Venizelos has joined the Ministry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. TO BE A "TRUMPET CALL TO THE NATION."

LONDON, November 9th.

The Lord Mayor's show, which takes place to-day, will be a trumpet call to the Nation. There will be recruiting meetings at various points prior to the arrival of the procession, and the recruits will march in the rear of a Guards' detachment. The show will be of an exclusively military character, and will include men who have been to the front, four captured German guns, and also detachments from Overseas. Four regiments of South African Infantry will also be represented, headed by the band of the Heavy Artillery. The Lord Mayor, in his message, appeals to the heroism of all eligible men to respond to the call of the King, and also to the youths to join the Cadet Forces.

NEW BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 9th.

It is understood that the Cabinet have elected a War Council consisting of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, with Sir Edward Grey as a fourth member when questions of foreign policy are being considered.

A GUN FROM THE "EMDEN."

LONDON, November 9th.

A gun from the *Emden* has been added to the exhibits at the Horse Guards Parade.

FRENCH LINER AFIRE. INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

The French liner *Hochambeau*, which sailed for Bordeaux on Saturday with 421 passengers and a full cargo, is returning to Halifax after. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE FALL OF SALONIKA.

ATHENS, November 9th.

The third anniversary of the fall of Salonika was celebrated by the reciting of the Te Deum and the holding of a review. The King was present, and was acclaimed as Michael Dakis Cretan opponent.

GERMAN SUBMARINES.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF HONGKONG POLICE INSPECTOR.

Inspector Kent, of the Hongkong Police, who returned to the Colony from leave a few days ago, had an exciting experience when near England on the homeward voyage. Inspector Kent travelled on a P. and O. boat, and when the vessel was off Beachy Head many of the passengers would not go to sleep at night, remaining on deck. One morning, those who were anxiously watching saw a torpedo dash by the stern of the vessel, some twenty yards from the screws, and a few minutes afterwards, about half a mile away, a submarine made its appearance on the surface. The skipper had the vessel travelling at top speed and he quickly made for Dover, where the incident was reported, and the boat was immediately told to make for the Downs and to obtain cover there.

On reaching London the passengers of the ship were informed that two ships following in their track were sunk by German submarines.

A LOCAL ARTIST.

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Duke Colison-Morley, London Regiment, who was killed on September 25th, in France, was the second son of the late Dr. J. L. Colison-Morley, medical officer to St. Paul's School. Educated at St. Paul's, the Slade School, and at Julien's, in Paris, he began contributing drawings to the *Daily Graphic* and other papers as a very early age. A number of his etchings were exhibited at the Society of Arts last year. He subsequently went to Australia, where he joined the Queensland Bushmen during the South African War, and obtained a commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps. He was afterwards transferred to the Buffs. In 1905 he married Olive, daughter of the late Mr. Horace B. Wood, of Clarendon, Natal, and leaves one daughter. He was 37 years of age. It will be remembered that Lt-Colonel Colison-Morley was with the Buffs in Hongkong and painted a series of "Chinese Life" pictures. He also was responsible for some very clever coloured drawings of the panels in one of the rooms of the District Superintendent's Office at Taipo.

MYSTERY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A large audience was thoroughly entertained at the Theatre Royal last night by the master magician Horace Goldin and the little versatile London variety company brought out to the East by Mr. Maurice Handmann. Goldin's amazing profusion of incomprehensible tricks performed with bewildering rapidity and he engrossed the attention of those present from the beginning to the end of his long and baffling repertoire. The variety turns are also excellent. Gosward, the eccentric French comic, keeps the house amused while he does his "bit"; the Misses Hays and Crawford do some simultaneous stepping and dancing which is very clever; Bert Leywood and May Norrell contrive to raise a laugh by their burlesque impressions, and invariably succeed; and Miss Barbara Robinson sings in a way that is evidently much appreciated.

WATERBURY'S
JOHNSTONE'S
 "SQUARE BOTTLE"
 WHISKY.
 UNVARIED FOR OVER
 150 YEARS.
 THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
 1745.
 BEWARE OF
 IMITATIONS
 SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
 LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
 and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Convalescence.

During convalescence SCOTT'S is invaluable. It creates appetite, aids food assimilation, provides ideal nourishment and leads to quick recovery. The rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of glorious health are quickly attained by taking this pure combination of the world's finest cod liver oil with tonic hypophosphites.



SCOTT'S Emulsion

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits he received from HIRSH'S CURE, an every potent and similar remedy to-day.

HIRSH'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in this by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

APIOLINE
 (CHAPOTEAU)
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LADIES SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to any other drops and powders.

CHAPOTEAU, 8 rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

These three remedies are the most powerful and effective of any known. They are the result of the latest scientific research and are the only ones that can be taken without any danger or inconvenience.

For more information, send for the free book "The New French Remedies" to Dr. J. H. Thompson, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris.

Mental and Physical Fatigue.

When brain or body is weary the digestive powers are weakened and distaste for ordinary food is often experienced. Under such circumstances the 'Allenburys' Diet is especially valuable. It is pleasant to take, easily digested and assimilated and speedily restorative. Thus it helps the system to recover tone and vigour. The 'Allenburys' DIET is prepared from pure rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements—combined in partially pre-digested form.

Made in a minute—Add boiling water only.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.

8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai, P.O. Box 155.

and LONDON, ENGLAND.



A food for Adults and quite distinct from the well-known 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 10 a.m.—Pressure has again decreased over Japan; it has increased moderately elsewhere. An anti-cyclone has formed over China and a depression covers Hokkaido; an area of relatively low pressure occupies the China Sea.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will probably set in over the China Coast and the north part of the China Sea during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Loochoo and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5TH NOVEMBER A.M.

Station	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.					
Nemuro	6 a.	29.77			SE	2
Hakodate	6 a.	29.79			NE	1
Tokio	6 a.	29.93				0
Koshi	6 a.	29.96			W	1
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.05			W	1
Yokohama	6 a.	29.98			W	1
Osaka	6 a.	29.89			W	1
Naha	6 a.	29.89			W	1
Kobe	6 a.	29.97			W	1
Manila	6 a.	30.15				0
Cebu	6 a.					
Wahai	6 a.	30.13	62	78	W	4
Hankow	6 a.					
Shanghai	6 a.					
Changhai	6 a.					
Shanghai	6 a.	30.16	69	98	W	2
Guangzhou	6 a.	30.09	66	8	W	1
Sharp Peak	6 a.	30.02	68	8	W	1
Amoy	6 a.	29.99	74	83	W	2
Swatow	6 a.	29.93	73	86	W	2
Hakata	6 a.	29.93	73	86	W	2
Taiwan	6 a.	29.93	76	8	W	2
Kanton	6 a.	29.93	73	8	W	2
Pescadore	6 a.	29.97	76	85	W	2
Canton	6 a.	29.97	76	85	W	2
Hongkong	6 a.	29.91	74	91	W	2
Shanghai	6 a.	29.99	70	80	W	2
Macao	6 a.	29.99	70	80	W	2
Wuhow	6 a.					
Hohow	6 a.					
Pakhoi	6 a.	29.95	68	89	W	2
Fuzhou	6 a.	29.85	73	8	W	2
Xiamen	6 a.	29.86	73	8	W	2
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.86	73	94	W	2
Dagupan	6 a.	29.81	71	84	W	2
Manila	6 a.	29.84	78	82	W	2
Legaspi	6 a.	29.80	84	84	W	2
Talibon	6 a.					
Hilo	6 a.	29.18	77	94	W	2
Surigao	6 a.	29.18	76	91	W	2
Lubnan	6 a.	29.78	76	91	W	2

RETURN OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

LIFE IN GERMAN CAMPS.

The steamer *Orange Nassau* brought to Tilbury on October 7th another party of wounded British prisoners exchanged with Germany. Fourteen of the men were still "not cases" and had to be carried from the boat to the hospital train on stretchers. The remaining 110—says *The Times*—were a cheerful company of maimed warriors and released privates of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

When the steamer entered the dock the sirens of every vessel in port hooted a welcome, and from the docks of two great ocean-going ships cheers rang out. Cheers answered cheers, and faintly across the water one heard the cry of "Are you downhearted?" followed by the inevitable shout of defiance. As the *Orange Nassau* was brought into the berth which had been cleared for her it was possible to pick out a soldier swinging a canteen. The tune which caught the ears of those on the quay seemed familiar but curiously old. Voices took up the chorus, and for the first time since this war began, men were heard singing "Yip-i-addy-i-ay"—if that is the correct spelling of a refrain which one had believed to be dead and forgotten.

Soon we were able to hail the musician, and to ask the origin of the gaudy yellow instrument in his hands. "Got it from a Russian" came the reply. "I swapped him some souvenirs for it and then had a job mending it with sticking plaster before the badly thing would play. It wasn't half lacking when I got it. Plays a treat now, though, don't it?" This as the melody was "Tipperary," and as a patriotic finish we were given "God Save the King." The men were eager to talk to anybody on shore and they amused themselves by calling "Specken sie Deutsch" to a group of girls among the crowd behind a barrier. When a rope snapped there was a cry of "Kaputt," and when some one asked what the word meant, a soldier in a ragged coat yelled "Kaputt—finished. The Germans will be kaputt shortly."

"What sort of food did you get in the camps?" was the next question. "Food?" shouted the returned prisoners derisively. "We got a loaf of black bread every 10 days to starve on, and some potato water to keep it down. When we got in this boat we had the first real meal we've tasted for 14 months. If it hadn't been for the parcels sent out from home we shouldn't be here now. The Russians are in worse straits than we were. Some of the bread we got from England had gone green on the journey and we couldn't eat it, but the Russians devoured the mouldy stuff."

Stories of deliberate cruelty on the part of Germans were not numerous with the present party, but everyone complained of the violence of the food and the singling out of the British for insult and harsher treatment than was shown to the French and Belgian prisoners. Private Maxwell, of the R.A.M.C., who, as a stretcher-bearer was captured on August 30 last near Cambrai, spoke of a postcard which he had written home complaining of the food. A few days later he was given dinner in the officers' mess, and after the meal was asked if the food had been good. When he expressed his content he was ordered, under threats of punishment, to write another card saying that the food was satisfactory. The card was written, but with a fictitious address.

HELL UPON EARTH.

Private Fidler, of the 1st North Lancashire, who was wounded near La Bassée in December last, said that life in camp was "hell upon earth" for the British. They were treated worse than dogs, and picked out from the French to be sent out to work. The best place for the food they were given would have been a pig trough. The coffee might have been made from burnt barley, and the cheese was like "hokey-pokey." Another man said that he was taken prisoner during the South African War and was then decently treated. He had had a very different experience in Germany.

Private Moore, of the R.A.M.C., an Irishman, gave a description of the visit of Sir Roger Casement to the camp at Limburg. They had been making them join the Irish Brigade, but British people should be proud. The Kaiser and the war he has provoked to last for three and one half years. The proof is based on the thirteenth chapter of Revelations, verses 4 and 5. They are as follows:—

Verse 4.—And they worshipped the Beast, saying, Who is like unto the Beast? Who is able to make war with him?

Verse 5.—And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months.

There we have a fairly recognisable portrait of the Kaiser, and the statement of the war's duration. But the clinching evidence is in verse 18: "Here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the Beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three score and six."

This is how the number 666 fits the Kaiser. Give each letter in Kaiser its alphabetical number—A is the first letter in the alphabet, B the second, C the third, and so on—place beside each alphabetical number the number 6, which is the total number of letters in the word "Kaiser," add the result together as under:

WAR NEWS.

"MARMALADE FOR EVER!"

Wounded soldiers state that a famous regiment principally recruited from Dundee charged with their astonishing battle cry, "Marmalade for ever!"

FRANCE'S AIR SERVICE.

SPEED DOUBLED, LIFTING QUADRUPLED.

M. René Besnard, Under-Secretary of State for Aeronautics, in an interview published in the *Journal*, declared that he intends to establish complete harmony between the needs of France's military aviation and the means at the disposal of the constructors of aircraft. Each day brought fresh and happy progress.

"We shall work without ceasing on the construction of heavy machines," the Minister continued, "and I shall encourage all research work, improvements, and experiments. Thanks to the increase in power and the better utilisation of biplanes, for monoplanes have been discarded, we have been able to increase the radius of action and the speed of the machines."

The *Journal*, commenting on the Minister's statement, says: "In one year we have quadrupled the lifting capacity of French aeroplanes, and we have nearly doubled their speed."—*Reuter*.

ITCHING FOR A SCRAP.

A little British corporal, bandaged from head to foot, partially paralysed, and minus an arm, who was in the action at Loos, describing the fighting, states: "Everyone itched for a scrap, and when the word advance came we were like a menagerie let loose, and sprinted for the enemy's trenches. I selected a fellow as powerful looking as Jack Johnson. I dodged a blow from the butt of his rifle, and bayoneted him; took on another, and down he went. My third looked more like a patriarch than a soldier. Oh, don't! he cried, as I dashed at him, and I hadn't the heart to finish the job. On we went, trench after trench, until the Germans were piled thick; but a terrific machine-gun fire swept us. We saw strong German forces advancing, so we dashed among them with terrible effect. Our artillery wrought fearful havoc, the enemy being literally blown to pieces. Six German assault one of them. The bravest among us were the chaplains, who stuck to our sides where the fighting was fiercest."

THE GERMAN GOD.

KAISER AS A MODERN CESAR.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*, in a powerful bid for the Iron Cross (says the *Express*), assures the Kaiser that whatever the English, and even some of the German papers may say, Hamburg looks on him as Caesar, Alexander, and Charlemagne, all rolled into one, with something peculiarly his own to give the compound a flavour:—

"The industry, thrift, and science which we have cultivated so diligently in time of peace now serve us in the days of war and provide us with an armour of defence against which the deadliest shells of the enemy must in the end be shattered into harmless fragments."

"It is the persistent cultivation of these qualities that has produced among us men of outstanding greatness and genius such as our Hindenburg, our Tirpitz, and our Zeppelin."

"We have an Emperor who fires the imagination of every German, man, woman, or child, because in him there live again the combined spirits of an Alexander, a Caesar, and a Charlemagne."

"We Germans would gladly follow his lead through the very gates of hell, were it necessary, in order to crush the breath of life out of our enemies, who envy us for our qualities and attainments."

"We have an ideal before us, whereas in England, in France, or in the other enemy lands they have no such stimulant to inspire them, and as is well known, a nation without an ideal must go under. Our ideal is materialised in William II."

KAISER AS "THE BEAST."

INTERESTING STUDY FROM REVELATIONS.

Here is rather a curiosity, contributed by Mr. James Moore to the *Glasgow Citizen*.

"The Beast" of Revelations is actually the Kaiser, and the war he has provoked to last for three and one half years. The proof is based on the thirteenth chapter of Revelations, verses 4 and 5. They are as follows:—

Verse 4.—And they worshipped the Beast, saying, Who is like unto the Beast? Who is able to make war with him?

Verse 5.—And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months.

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This is how the number 666 fits the Kaiser. Give each letter in Kaiser its alphabetical number—A is the first letter in the alphabet, B the second, C the third, and so on—place beside each alphabetical number the number 6, which is the total number of letters in the word "Kaiser," add the result together as under:

K	11	add 6	118
A	1	add 6	124
S	19	add 6	149
E	5	add 6	154
R	18	add 6	160
			666

And we get his number as six hundred three score and six.

CHARGE TO CERTAIN DEATH.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE.

The charge of the First and Third Australian Light Horse Brigades (on foot) in Gallipoli on August 7th was one of the most superbly devoted deeds it is possible to conceive. The object was to hold the Turks at Anzac where they were, while a landing was being made elsewhere, and this object was attained—at cost of the life of nearly every man who took part in the charge. The story here given is told by Captain C. E. W. Bean, official Press representative with the Australians in the Dardanelles.

Before daybreak the attacking parties filed into the trenches from which they were to make the rush. They were in their shirts, with their sleeves rolled up, and the brown forearm muscles showing. Their knees were bare and sunburnt. Each man carried his full kit, with 200 rounds of ammunition. Water-bottles were full; they carried food for a day or two. Each man had stowed carefully into his pack such little mementoes as he especially prized—a fragment of Turkish shell, some Turkish coins bought off a prisoner, a home letter and a photograph or two. They were saying good-bye to their own trenches—that night they would sleep in the scrub.

The attack on the left-hand side of the apex was to be made by the 8th Light Horse, with the 10th Light Horse following. Four lines would start of a hundred and fifty each, the first and second lines being from the 8th Light Horse—that is, Victorians—and the third and fourth lines being 10th Light Horse—Western Australians. The first line was to carry, among other things, two scaling ladders, made for the occasion. The fourth line would carry picks, shovels, and a dozen sorts of engineering supplies, but it was to fight like the others if necessary.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

In order to help the men to get out of the trench like a flash, pegs had been driven into the side of the trench and the foot-holds out. As the moment for the charge came near the first line stood hold on these, and the second line stood in the trench behind it four o'clock to a leg-up. And then at four o'clock the moment the bombardment by our guns began. For half an hour the slope in front of our trench ceased as suddenly as it had begun—as if cut off short by the stroke of a knife. And that same instant the Light Horse attack was launched.

The men were standing there in the trench without the least sign of excitement hitching up their packs, getting a firm foothold below the parapet. The colonel of the 8th, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. White, insisted on leading his regiment. Ten minutes before the start he walked into the brigade office and held out his hand to the brigade-major. "Good-bye, Antill!" he said. "A couple of minutes later he was at his place on the parapet with his men."

AN AFFAILING FIRE.

Colonel White stood by the parapet with his watch in his hand. He and two other officers had carefully set and compared their watches, and the three now stood under the parapet at three points in the line watching the second line. "Three minutes to go," said the Colonel. Then simply, "Go!"

They were over the parapet like a flash, the colonel among them, the officers in line with the men. "I shall never forget that moment," he was passing not very far away when that tremendous fusillade broke out. It rose from a fierce crackle into a roar in which you could distinguish neither rifle nor machine-gun, but just one continuous roaring tempest. One could not help an involuntary shiver—God help anyone that was out in that tornado. But one knew very well that men were out in it—the time put the meaning of it beyond all doubt. Exactly 4.30—the Light Horse were making their charge. They were no British rifles in all that flash—it was the greeting of the Turkish rifles and machine-guns as the Light Horse cleared the Australian parapet.

NONE WILL EVER KNOW.

One knew that nobody could live in it. Many fell back into the trench wounded before they had cleared even the parapet. Others wounded just outside managed to crawl back and tumble in before they were hit a second and third time and killed, as they certainly would be if they remained lying out there. Practically all those that were wounded were hit in this way on our own parapet. Colonel White managed to run eight or ten yards before he was killed. The scaling ladders are lying out there about the same distance out. Exactly two minutes after the first line had cleared the parapet the second line jumped out without the slightest hesitation and followed them.

No one knows how it happened. But probably no one will ever know. Of some either of that first line or of the second line managed to get into the extreme right-hand corner of the enemy's trench. They carried with them a small flag to put up as the appearance of they captured it, and the appearance of this flag was to be the signal for a party of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to attack up the gully to the right. Two men were put in the head of one of our foremost saps with periscopes to watch for the first sign of this flag in the enemy's trench. By this time a French "75"—a gun captured by the Turks from the Serbians in the Balkan war—was pouring her shell at the rate of about one in ten to two many to the neck. Machine-guns were whipping up count by their noise, next to impossible to distinguish anything in the haze. But in the extreme south-eastern corner of the Turkish trench there did appear just for two minutes the small flag which our men had taken.

THE FLAG.

No one ever saw them get there. No one will ever know who they were or how they did it. Only for those two minutes the flag fluttered up behind the parapet, and then someone unseen tore it down.

In the meantime, ten minutes after the second line, the third line had gone over the parapet as straight and as quick as the others. The attack was then stopped, and, fortunately, was stopped in time to prevent a small part of this third line reaching the fire zone. There was one point where our trenches were under cover of the slope, and so before they put up their heads into the torrent of lead. A dozen or two were stopped here before they made their rush.

It was all over within a quarter of an hour. Except for the wild fire which burst out again at intervals there was not a movement in front of the trenches—only the scrub and the tumbled khaki here and there. All day long the brilliant sun of a perfect sky poured down upon them from a cloudless sky. That night after dark one or two maimed figures appeared over our parapet and tumbled home into the trench. They were men who had fallen wounded into some corner where there was a scrap of cover and had waited for this chance to get back. One of them came from below the parapet of the Turkish trench on the right. He had lain there all day, too close to the parapet for the Turks to see him without exposing themselves. There was another wounded Australian near him. After dark they heard the Turks come out over the parapet of their trench searching and digging, so they arranged to make as fast as they could for our trench. The man who arrived back was sane.

His mate never came. But from that man we know all that will probably ever be known of what those Light Horse men found facing them as they ran through the dust haze. The nearer trenches were crammed with troops. The bayonets of the front row of Turks could be seen just over the parapet—and behind them those appeared to be two rows of Turks standing waist-high above the parapet, emptying their rifles as fast as they could fire them.

VALUE OF THE CHARGE.

There is no question that the charge of the Light Horse pinned down to that position during its continuance and for hours afterwards every available Turkish soldier was able to get in some good work among those crowded Turks, and those who know say that their losses must have been an ample set-off to our own.

So ended the attack of the two Light Horse Brigades. The one man who came back from the parapet of the Turkish trenches on the Neck reported that the Turks there had their packs on and were in full marching order—evidently part of a battalion that had been hurried up from the reserves or else which was being hurried off to reinforce further north when this attack in the centre delayed it. The Australian Light Horse in the richest and fullest manner achieved the object for which their help had become necessary at a critical period of a great movement.

And as for the boys—the single-minded loyal Australian country lads—who left their trenches in the grey light of that morning with all their simple treasures on their backs to bivouac in the scrub that evening—the shades of evening found them lying in the scrub with God's wide sky above them. The green arbutus and the holly of the Peninsula not unlike their native bush will some day again claim this Neck in those wild ranges for its own. But the place will always be sacred as the scene of two very brave deeds, the first—let us not forget it—the desperate attack made by the Turks across that same neck in the dawn of June 30th, and, secondly, of a deed of self-sacrificing bravery which has never been surpassed in military history—the charge of the Australian Light Horse into certain death at the call of their comrades' need during a crisis in the greatest battle that has ever been fought on Turkish soil.

PLAYING CARDS IN GERMANY.

HINDENBURG AND KLUCK AMONG THE KNAVES!

War enthusiasm in Germany is seen in an addition to the conventional playing cards. Instead of the traditional kings, queens and knaves known to all the world, we have "German" cards with the portraits of war celebrities. The King of Clubs is the German Emperor; this card reversed shows the Emperor of Austria. The King of Spades is the King of Bavaria, reversed the Crown Prince Rupert. The King of Diamonds is the King of Wurtemberg, reversed Duke Albert of Wurtemberg; and the King of Hearts is, of course, "Our Crown Prince," with the King of Saxony as reverse.

The queens presented a difficulty, as it was felt that the royal ladies of Germany were hardly suitable for pictorial treatment. Recourse has been had, therefore, to emblematic figures—all of them very fat and deep-chested. The Queen of Clubs is Germania with the Black Eagle on her breast; the Queen of Spades is Austria with the Double Eagle of the Habsburgs; Bavaria with a ravening lion on her breast; the Queen of Hearts; and Turakmy with an ermine boa, a fez, and a crescent with the Queen of Diamonds. The cent is the Queen of Diamonds and Hindenburg (Clubs), the Archduke Frederick (Hearts), Bessler and Moltke (Diamonds), and Emmich and Dankl (Spades).

The ace show more imagination. The Ace of Clubs shows the *Enden* and Weddigen with his submarine; the Ace of Spades the 42 centimetre gun and a Zeppelin; the Ace of Hearts a battlefield and a Taube; the Ace of Diamonds Heligoland and Kiautschau.

A Free Church chaplain, referring to the recent British offensive in France, writes: "Every man was a hero in the battle of September 25th. One officer had a football, upon which the names of the men of his platoon were written. Getting on the top of the parapet, he kicked the ball off, crying, 'Follow up, lads.' The officer was immediately shot down, but the men won the position."

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	FOR	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP	MAKASSAR	7th Nov.	JAPAN	14th Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	14th Nov.	JAVA	16th Nov.
TJILIWONG	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	SHANGHAI	4th Dec.

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 8th November, 1915.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

HEAD AGENCY, HONGKONG-YORK BUILDING.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
ARAKAN	JAVA	7th Jan.	9th Jan.
TJIBONDARI	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.
KARIMOEN	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,41, G. L. Smith, E.N.E., 7th November—Australia, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. CHANGHONG, British str., 1,207, J. Moore, 6th November—Bangkok 30th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire. CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 3rd November—Shanghai 27th October, General.—Chinese. CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 6th November—Bangkok 29th October, General.—Thoresen & Co. EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, M. Eliassen, 8th November—Daly 2nd November, Beans and Oil.—Thoresen & Co. FAUSANG, British str., str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 8th November—Sourabaya, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. HONOKONO, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 6th November—Baiphong 4th November, General.—A. R. Marty. HONGKONG, British str., 2,056, L. V. van Egdom, 6th November—Penang 28th October, General.—Order. INDIEN, Danish str., 2,699, H. Kruuse, 7th November—Shanghai 4th November, General.—Thoresen & Co. KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,698, K. Higo, 8th November—Mojji 3rd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. KANAKURA, British str., 2,292, H. E. Gilroy, 1st November—Mojji 27th October, Coal and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. NISSENO MARU, Japanese str., 1,659, N. Yamada, 1st November—Java 15th October, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn. SHIZUOKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,889, M. Tozawa, 2nd November—Seattle 18th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. SUSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,110, A. Kobayashi, 7th November—Swatow 6th November, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha. TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,423, K. Miyazaki, 3rd November—Mojji 28th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMACUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 4th November—Saigon 31st October, Rice and General.—Chinese. UNCAS, British str., 2,397, E. H. Crump, 6th November—Tarakan 30th October, Fuel Oil.—Standard Oil Co. WINGANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 8th November—Shanghai 2nd November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Chusan* reports: Fresh north-westerly wind and heavy cross north-westerly and north-easterly swell with rain off Gulf of Tongking. thence fine weather.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per *Suisang*, from Sourabaya, for Hongkong, Miss F. Silva, Miss L. Silva, and Miss C. Taveras. Per *Changsho*, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Capt. E. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Naylor and child, Messrs. Naylor, McLaren, King, Utter, Hon. J. A. Ostrander.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Namur* left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, p.m., and is due here on the 12th instant at about daylight. The str. *Monteagle* arrived Kobe on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., left Kobe on Monday, the 8th instant, a.m., and was due to arrive at Moji on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 6 a.m.

ON SALE AT THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR Giving all the Important Towns on route from CANTON to WUCHOW

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,357, Meathill, 8th November—Shanghai 5th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,533, S. Orii, 8th November—Hongkong 5th November, Coal—Order.
 CHUSAN, British str., 1,339, Robertson, 9th November—Bangkok 30th October, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHITSHING, British str., 1,199, J. Walker, 8th November—Weihaiwei 3rd November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHANOSHA, British str., 1,402, F. C. Campbell, 9th November—Melbourne 2nd October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 DAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 602, T. Konishi, 8th November—Hohoi 7th November, Rice and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 FOOLIE, Chinese str., from Canton.
 MANDAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,900, I. Ishida, 9th November—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 MATSURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, H. Kaga, 8th November—Katsuo 1st November, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 PYREHUS, British str., 4,319, G. A. Redway, 9th November—Singapore 4th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SUIBANG, British str., 1,770, H. Simpson, 9th November—Sourabaya 28th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 TORA MARU, Japanese str., 3,502, S. Takano, 8th November—Singapore 2nd November, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 TUNOSHIN, British str., from Canton.
 WAISHING, British str., from Canton.
 YUESSAN, British str., 1,128, W. M. Mesney, 9th November—Manila 6th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 YANIKO MARU, Japanese str., for Wakanabai.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE November 9th.
 ALDENHAM, British str., for Yokohama.
 CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
 CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., for Binyan.
 DEKAWONGSE, British str., for Saigon.
 KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 KWANGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 NAMPANG, British str., for Singapore.
 Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 TUNGSHAN, British str., for Chingwanan.
 YANIKO MARU, Japanese str., for Wakanabai.

DEPARTURES.

November 9th.
 CHIO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 CHINHUA, British str., for Manila.
 CHONGSHING, British str., for Tientsin.
 EIGER, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 FOOLIE, Chinese str., for Swatow.
 HAICHING, British str., for Hoioh.
 HANOI, French str., for Singapore.
 HAIYANG, British str., for Singapore.
 HONGHAI, British str., for Canton.
 HOBSANG, British str., for Manila.
 LOUNGSHAN, British str., for Singapore.
 TEIKONG, British str., for Bhai.
 WAISHING, British str., for Shanghai.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship
 "INVERIC."
 Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.
 For freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship
 "NELLORE."
 Captain A. M. King, carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about 19th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KIVA," due in London about the 3rd Jan., 1916.
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required for further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship
 "MEXICO CITY,"
 About end of November.
 For Freight and particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1118]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship
 "INVERCLYDE,"
 About 1st December.
 For Freight and further particulars, please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearer Kowloon are marked "K" nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those further north at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. B. Garwood, R.N.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	NAOGATA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTUNG VIA KAILUO, S.H.	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Fraser	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTUNG VIA KAILUO, S.H.	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & S.H.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN, & S.H.	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th Dec.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 7 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Daguchi	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" ... Thursday, 11th Nov., 3 P.M.
 SHANGHAI ... Friday, 12th Nov., D'light.
 SINGAPORE & SUTABAYA "FOOSHING" ... Saturday, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
 MANILA ... Sunday, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.
 TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI "CHIPEISHING" ... Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
 SHANGHAI ... Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" ... Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
 SHANGHAI ... Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 16th Nov., Noon.
 RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOSHING" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kufat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.
 Telephone No. 215.
 For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
 Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [25]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
 HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
 SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
 For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
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 Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
 FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

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 S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1916.
 FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the "Quickest Freight" Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
 JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
 TO
 UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
 LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.
 LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.
 Subject to change without notice.
 For rates of freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.
 OR TO BESS & Co., CANTON.
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1153]

THOS. COOK & SON.

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 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [585]

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 strong child
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 Dr. H. Leckie's Clift Mr. T. L. Perkins
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